

IF YOU WANT TO ASCERTAIN When Other Societies MEET

EVENING BULLETIN

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HONOLULU, H. I., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1898.

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FOR GOLD IN PHILIPPINES

The First Miner Back from Klondike Goes to Manila.

Tells of Heavy Chances Against Fortune in Yukon Country—Hopes Banked on American Role in Philippines.

Ernest Michael, an experienced miner of Ballarat, Victoria, Australia, has been the first actual gold miner to return this way from the Yukon goldfields.

Mr. Michael went to Mt. Brown in Wild West, New South Wales, where gold was discovered and a rush made.

For three years Mr. Michael worked at Coolgardie, Otago, Kanopia and Mount Margaret, fields covering a radius of about 300 miles.

as the only successful means of carrying on operations. Let Mr. Michael now tell the rest of his own story, which he does through a friend he met in Honolulu a few days ago, on the eve of his departure for Manila:

"In the end of '96 I struck out for New Guinea, where the discovery of gold had caused some excitement. On reaching the field I found the natives very hostile.

The Government sent fifty native police up the river under Sergeant Brown and three white policemen to stop the trouble, but they were all killed.

"I worked there for ten months, when, hearing of the Klondike, I pulled up stakes and started for that field in May, 1897, glad enough to get away from one of the most trying climates on the face of earth for a white man.

"I reached Dyea, Alaska, in August following and started for Dawson City via the mountain pass, 27 miles to Lake Linderman. My provisions and outfit were conveyed this far by Indians at a cost to me of 45 cents a pound.

"On reaching Dawson City I found a great scarcity of provisions. Flour was selling at from

NATIONAL GUARD REVIVAL

Colonel Fisher Offers Words of Cheer and Hope to Company B.

Prospect of New Armory and Improved Arms Loomed Up—Captain Ziegler's Former Regulars are Drilling.

It is beginning to look as if the National Guard of Hawaii were about to enter upon a new lease of life under the Stars and Stripes.

Co. B pulled itself together last night for a meeting, not a full one by a long chalk but yet a meeting.

Colonel Fisher made a speech to Co. B on this occasion, which was well calculated to have an invigorating effect. He told the company that the National Guard of Hawaii would continue the same as before annexation, upon an equal standing with the corresponding bodies in the States.

Co. B elected a new member at this meeting. It also appropriated money for three new class medals to be shot for by the company. Medals for the past three months were presented to the winners.

Captain Ziegler had Co. F, late Hawaiian regulars, out for drill yesterday evening. This company has forty-nine men on its roll, nearly all of them having been in the regular service.

E. C. Holstein, clerk in the music department of the Hawaiian News Co., found recently on his premises, Vineyard street, a belt buckle used during the days of Kamehameha III.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ABOUT MATTERS IN SAMOA

What J. C. Jenkins Has to Say On the Situation.

Thinks England Should Have the Place—Not Much of Value There—First Filibustering Expedition—Story of "Peerless."

There is perhaps no one in Honolulu so well informed on matters in Samoa than is J. C. Jenkins, an employe of W. G. Irwin & Co., who, although he has been away from the islands for several years, keeps in very close touch through letters and newspapers.

Mr. Jenkins does not believe there is any truth in the report that a partition of Samoa between the governments of the United States, Germany and England is on the tapis.

Mr. Jenkins was captain of the schooner yacht Peerless which went to Samoa in 1874 on a filibustering expedition. Col. Steinberger was in charge and it was well understood that should he succeed in making the proper arrangements, he was to have the backing of an American man-of-war.

"Unfortunately for Col. Steinberger," said Mr. Jenkins, "he did not 'take' very well and, in a short time, had fallen out with the Government, myself and the American Consul. The last named became suspicious of Steinberger and his two Howitzers, putting him down as a filibuster. The ship was virtually seized."

"Col. Steinberger made a proposition to me to sneak out in the dead of night, I could have done it as there was nothing in the harbor that could catch the Peerless, but the papers could not be obtained and, besides that, I hadn't any great desire for the job. The plan was to take the Peerless to Honolulu. I smelled a rat and, a few days later, I went aboard as a United States police officer, seized the ship with a crew and in a little while, had her alongside a British man-of-war then in port. Her tickets were pulled out to make sure of no one getting away with her. Later she was sold."

"Col. Steinberger was deported, sent first to Fiji and then back to the United States. Since that time he has been steadily suing the British Government for big damages. The last I heard of him, he was in New York."

General Greene as a Candidate. New York, Sept. 6.—Governor Black's supporters declare that Platt is not for Roosevelt, but has a candidate under cover. General Francis V. Greene is said to be Mr. Platt's real candidate for the nomination.

CITY OF COLUMBIA LIBELS

The First Case Now Being Tried Before Judge Perry.

Two More are Docketed—Swarm of Witnesses—Other Matters in the Higher Courts Today.

Judge Perry is hearing the libel of Russell Colegrove against the steamship Columbia, claiming damages for false imprisonment on board that vessel. There are two other libels to be tried—one brought by the above complainant's brother and one by Rose Berliner.

A large number of witnesses are waiting to be called. Captain Minor was on the stand this morning. The courtroom is nearly filled with spectators, most of them passengers of the Columbia from Seattle.

If the whole story of the ship, from the time she came into the hands of her present owners until she docked in Honolulu, is to be told three times, the bananas supposed to be waiting at Hilo for her return cargo will be over-ripe before they are loaded.

A stipulation has been filed to vacate a decree by Judge Perry, in the case of Maria S. Davis, a next friend of J. K. Sumner, vs. J. K. Sumner. The decree adjudged Sumner to be non compos mentis and appointed J. O. Carter as his guardian.

J. A. King, receiver of J. K. Sumner's estate, has had his accounts approved and himself discharged. Ejectment summons has been served at the suit of W. G. Irwin against C. W. Macfarlane, C. R. Collins and Ah Kui, for land at Kapiolani Park and \$1000 damages.

Solomon Berliner was yesterday substituted before Judge Perry for Rose Berliner, by the designation of "her next friend," as libellant of the steamship City of Columbia, claiming damages for false imprisonment. Geo. A. Davis for libellant; F. M. Hatch for libelee.

Hon. Paul Neumann is again on the Supreme Court bench today, with Chief Justice Judd and Justice Whiting, in place of Justice Frear, absent.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia, Wadleigh commander, returned to port this forenoon after a cruise in the direction of Kauai. Her appearance off Waianae this morning was the cause for all kinds of surmises. It was believed she had gone off in the direction of Lahaina.

American Messenger service, Masonic Temple, Telephone 444.

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MORE PLEAS FOR CHINESE

Two More Memorials Go Before the Hawaiian Commission.

Proposal to Continue the Favorable Conditions of Hawaiian Law—Mr. Thurston's Exposition of Rice Industry.

W. Horace Wright, barrister and associate editor of the Independent, was the only person to embrace the opportunity of this "open" morning of the Hawaiian Commission. The doors were closed behind him, shutting out his brethren of the press.

Mr. Wright also made a point for his clientele, verbally, in informing the Commission that, according to Hawaiian custom, primogeniture is derived from the mother's side.

The memorial has a preamble reciting the nature of Chinese exclusion laws in the United States, and the differing conditions in Hawaii which deprive thousands of their initiatory reasons. Then the memorialists suggest that the proposal for a new form of government shall embody suggestions for a liberal Chinese immigration law, permitting all the Chinese residents now entitled by law to the right of a return permit a continuance of that right; also that Chinese merchants and travelers may be permitted to visit Hawaii for a period not to exceed six months, good bonds being filed to warrant their leaving at the end of that time; also that Chinese laborers may be permitted to sojourn in Hawaii for a period not to exceed three years, good bonds being filed to guarantee their departure; also that Chinese women and minors under ten years of age, who have relatives by blood or marriage residing in Hawaii, be permitted to come to this country.

The petition, understood to have been prepared by L. A. Thurston, gives particulars of the rice industry. Among other things it says that the table of rice exports does not fully demonstrate the importance of the industry to the Hawaiian Islands, for the reason that rice forms the main article of food for nearly one-half of the entire population—the Chinese and Japanese—and also forms a very considerable part of the food of the remaining portion of the people of Hawaii.

"The raising of rice is and for years has been almost exclusively in the hands of the Chinese. The census of 1896 shows that out of 844 rice plantation owners, 718 were Chinese. Almost without exception the persons doing the actual work upon the rice plantations are Chinese, even upon plantations which are not owned by Chinese."

The following resume is given of the effects of legislation that will drive the rice business out of existence in Hawaii:

"1. An industry which directly supports 5000 people and indirectly 5000 more will be crushed out of existence. "2. An industry which brings into beneficial use 10,000 acres of land, and which produces rentals amounting to not less than \$200,000 a year will be extinguished."

The Senator will not get away until Friday. She is now cooling at as rapid a rate as possible.

"Professor" Lombard, taken to the police station yesterday for acting queerly, was released from custody this forenoon.

FOUGHT IN MANILA TRENCHES

Corporal Leath Returning Home on the Senator.

Tells of Exciting Times with Spaniards—Almost Entered from Flanks—Nebraskas to the Rescue—Relics.

It is not generally known among the people of Honolulu that the seven regular soldiers who returned from Manila on the Transport Senator have all been under the fire of the Spaniards and that two or three were in some of the hottest fighting. Of the latter, Corporal Leath of the 23rd Infantry is one. Mr. Leath is from Alabama toward which State he is now journeying to visit his home and to tell them of all that has happened out in the Philippines during the various engagements. His time of service, like the remainder of the men aboard, is now up.

Speaking of the work of the American troops in Manila, Mr. Leath said the following:

"We did not have any very bad engagement at any time during the three weeks previous to the surrender of the Spaniards in Manila but we were almost nightly, under a worrying fire. While digging the trenches, particularly on dark and rainy nights, the Spaniards, having discovered our weak points, would concentrate their fire there. However, we persevered and finally got a very strong position."

"Of course, the story of the various fights has been told in the papers but I would like to give you the story of the night of the 6th of August as I was in the thick of that."

"The 3rd Artillery and the 14th and 23rd Infantry had been sent out to the intrenchments, where they were kept at work all day making the trenches. Just as it turned dark, the Spaniards opened fire."

"Cos. F E and D of the 23rd were on the flanks. The rest of the regiment were on the main firing line. Co. H of which I was a member was on the end of this line so the flank companies."

"The Spaniards had found the weak spot, the flank, and having crawled through a bamboo thicket and emerged into the clearing about a hundred yards away, were making straight for Co. F. Our men kept up a continual fire and Co. F used up about 7000 rounds of ammunition in about a half hour."

"The situation was most grave. The Spaniards were seeking to break the line, get in behind us and, flanking the main firing line, cut us off from our reserve force. Co. F was almost out of ammunition and the Spaniards were closing in, when down along an old road came the First Nebraska Volunteers at double time. Swinging around in line, they quickly took their places behind the intrenchments, poured such a galling fire into the Spaniards that they retreated behind the

Continued on eighth page.

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